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ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

GEN. SHERIDAN WITH THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

We have an admirable contribution un der this title from the able pen of Capt. Henry A. Castle, Past Commander of the Department of Minnesota, G. A. R., and now Sixth Auditor of the Treasury. It is more than a well-written narrative of Gen Sheridan's brilliant career in the Army of the Cumberland. It embraces a critical study of his conduct at the battle of Chickamanga, about which there has been so much discussion. It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL TRIB-

FIRM ON THE FIGHTING LINE. BY COL C. D. WESTREOOK.

This graphic narrative of the gallant Stand made by the 120th N. Y. on the second day at Gettysburg, as told by their Colonel, will be sure to interest many more than those who were of them or near them during those terrible hours. Some previously unrecorded history is here set forth.

two has passed resolutions against Henry Clay Evans.

THE accurate shooting of the American soldiers in China was a startling exhibit to the other Nations.

Russia shows her contempt of German fibels by buying 6,000,000,000 pounds of American meat for her army.

It is quite significant of our intention lumber to Taku, for Winter quarters for

RUSSIA suffers greatly in the present plomatic situation from her had charac ter for hypocrisy, dissimulation and downright lying.

THAT Cleveland has outgrown Cincin nati is another distinct evidence of Mark Hanna's rascality in the minds of the Democrats of Southern Ohio.

A QUESTION of veracity rises between the Kaiser and Czar, and we can complacently watch them fighting it out between themselves.

SINCE the return of Senator Stewart and ex-Senator Peffer to the Republican party remarks about "whiskered statesmen" have been confined to the Democratic press.

THE Chinese relied on the all-powerful "Fung-Shui" to protect Pe-King from Bill, and asked its passage by Congress. desecration by the foreigners. But the beneficent dragon seemed to have engagements elsewhere.

La Hung Chang insists on having none but American soldiers escort him to Pe-King. The old heathen may be mooneyed, but he clearly knows good soldier when he sees them.

NEELY at least is less hypocritical than Mayor Van Wyck. He is frankly spending his money to keep out of the penitentiary. VanWyck pretends to be "eager for a vindication," but is resorting to every until after election.

Gen. Joe Wheeler a good support thus far to him, personally, was far-reaching. In line with the desire of your Committee to in life, and the Republican party having made a fine provision for his old age, he feels that while he would like to go on the stump for both parties, he cannot go ance in the employment of the Governon and abuse either.

THE pleasant news comes from South Carolina that Senator Tillman went into pates a verbal slugging match with a Baptist preacher, and got it on his solar plexus about the fourth round. Some of these Service Commission, to submit an amend days Tillman will mix up with an oldfashioned Methodist preacher, and he wor't last a minute.

For the week ending Sept. 1 the Pension Bureau made a total of 1,897 certificates issued, a large falling off from the weeks immediately preceding the National Encampment, when they ran about 2,400. The total original allowances were 934. made up of 32 invalids under the old law, 453 under the Act of June 27, and 36 under the Spanish War; 73 widows under the old law, 318 under the Act of June 27. and 3 from the Spanish War, 2 army nurses, and 2 from Indian wars. An average of 934 original allowances a week dropped from the rolls.

VETERANS IN PUBLIC SERVICE,

The report of the Committee on Legis lation for Veterans in the Public Service to the 34th National Encampment was second in interest only to that of the Committee on Pensions.

The Committee consisted of Jos. W Kay, N. Y.; Chas, Burrows, N. J.; I. F. Mack, O.; H. H. Cummings, Pa.; and W. W. Eldridge, Potomac. It was a very strong committee, with its head the faithful and indefatigable Joe Kay, who has been laboring diligently and effectively in the field for more than a quarter of a century. The report opened with an eloquent and convincing presentation of the right of veterans to preference in public employment, and then proceeded to a recital of its efforts to secure that right by approprinte legislation.

Promptly on the assembling of the 56th Congress the Committee renewed the efforts it had made in the 55th, and secured introduction of the following bill, which to market." had passed the Senate of the 55th Congress and been favorably reported to the

of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every Executive Department of the and every branch thereof, whether reached by competitive or noncompetitive examiwhich case the rules and regulations afecting the same shall so provide), honorbly discharged soldiers, sailors or marine who served as such between April 12, 861, and Aug. 26, 1865, shall be certified and preferred for appointment to and re ention in employment in the public service, and for promotion therein; age, loss of limb, or other physical impairment which does not in fact incapacitate, shall ot disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to dis-charge the duties of the position involved. And persons thus preferred shall not be removed from their position except for good cause, upon charges and after a hear-

"Sec. 2. That all laws or parts of laws tions," inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed."

Senator Platt, of New York, introduced this bill in the Senate, and worked loyally for its passage. The Senate Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service, to which the bill was referred, held a session for its consideration, at which Comrade Kay and some members of his committee were present, to advocate the bill, together with Commander Slavbaugh, of the Department of the Potomac: Comrades E. C. Johnson and H. C. Cobaugh, and Special Aid Geo. H. Patrick. The President of the United States Civil Service Commission, and a representative of the Civil Service Reform League were present to oppose the bill. EVERY G. A. R. Post in Tennessee but The Senate Committee amended the bill by inserting a clause extending the preference to include those who served in the Spanish war and in the Philippines. The bill thus amended was favorably reported tage of the absence of Senator Platt to have the bill recalled and sent back to the Committee, where it still remains.

The bill was introduced in the House by Representative Jas. T. Tawney, of that we are sending a large quantity of Minnesota, and referred to a sub-commit-implements and methods. They are now fiscated. tee of the Committee on Reform in the using the same wretched appliances that Now, it is strange to us that the sugma of rebellion against the South is taught the amendment made in the Senate in get one-third out of the ground that they Now, every well-informed person of the North knows that the North instead of the favor of the Spanish War and Philippine should. Their cattle have been suffering Sc bill thus becoming known as the "Bromwell Bill." and ordered its favorable report to the House.

> By this time the end of the session was at hand. Just before adjournment Representative Bromwell succeeded in getting the floor, and asked for unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill. There were many expressions in favor. but Williams, of Mississippi, objected, and Allen of the same State, raised the point to withdraw their objections, but without avail, and Mr. Bromwell thought it good tactics to withdraw the bill from consideration. The bill is therefore still before Congress, and in an advanced position,

The National Encampment adopted the Committee's report, indorsed the Bromwell In the report Chairman Kay pays this compliment to the President:

"During the year the Chairman of your Committee has many times had occasion to go to our comrade, William McKinley, President of the United States, in the terest of other comrades who needed help or protection. And never in vain. Nu merous restorations to the public service of veterans wronged, gave needed help and some sweeping reforms in ideas of administration adopted by him for the protection of other veterans in their rights have produced good results for our people

other directions.
"A letter of the President to the Cabinet officers dated July 12, 1899, requiring that where in any place in the Civil Service exempted from examination under an one of Neely's tricks to stave off the trial Executive order of May 29, preceding, a position was held by any honorably discharged soldier or sailor of either war, he should not be removed therefrom unti THE Democratic party having given the papers in the case had first been sent establish the principle for which we are now contending in the form of a statutory law, that service in war is entitled to recognition by retention and continuin times of peace, this well-intend action was a long stride in the right di-The example of the President one worthy to be regarded by all subordi-

> "Of like character, in effect, was a per emptory order issued by the President in January last, to the United States Civi ed rule so that where a veteran of th war became disconnected from the civil service through no fault or misconduct or his own part and was restored, accepting a minor place in order that he might help provide for himself and his family, that on the recommendation of the appointing officer, he could be fully reinstated at th had received be fore becoming disconnected from the ser Such a rule was submitted and igned, being now known as Rule XI Many veterans were thereby benefited And the unjust precedents in this direc tion, established for eight years by the United States Civil Service Commission were set aside. These no longer exist to ress the worthy veteran or rob him of

right along. The Canadian postal au- enth moon, Chinese calendar, which is thorities have decided that the Philippines about Aug. 24. It is issued by the Emis an aggregate of 48,568 for the year, are United States territory, and that pos- peror, and not the Empress Dowager, in-Last year there were 43,334 pensioners tal rates to them must be the same as to dicating that the former is now exercisany other part of the United States.

ippines that has appeared for months does not show the place at which it was Parker, 39th U. S. V., an officer who made Pao-Ting-Fu. and probably emanated much reputation by his handling of a batery of Gatlings at Santiago, and who is at that point for some time. now on duty with his regiment at Tanauan, Batangas Province, Luzon. His article appears in the Review of Reviews for September. He says:

"In my repost of conditions in my ju-Feb. 12, 1900, and only one breach of the peace had been committed—that by a native drunk on bino. I advance the doubt whether a territory of equal popula-tion could be found in the State of Kentucky, for the same period, with as good

a record.
"The war has become, for all practical purposes, a thing of the past. Travel is as safe as in the West from 1870 until the suppression of train-robbing; fields are be ing cultivated, and trains of pack-ponies are carrying the produce of the country

He has a high opinion of the Tagals as Government they will develop into a fine "Be it enacted by the Senate and House people. Their first and greatest need is peace. This means not only absolute quiet and protection to life and property, but United States Government, and in each a definite assertion by the Americans that they will remain in control. The fear on ations under the civil service laws (in the part of some, the hope on the part of for quiet resignation to the inevitable, settle or navy. As a rule, civilians and the men

The next thing is a system of public schools, with Government aid and super intendence. The people are eager to learn, and to have their children learn, and the school-house is the surest, easiest and cheapest way of securing public tranquility. The country is divided into "Muinto "Barries." He recommends that Constitution of the United States and set every Barrio with 50 pupils of school age should have a school, and the teacher should be partially paid from the revenue. The Government should turnish the ma- the South. We well know that the Genterial for a good school-house, and require eral Government is of no moment to us the Barrio to build it. An allowance of Imperialism has laid his deadly hand upon 2 cents a day-silver-from the Barrio us. But, oh, the South is helpless. for each pupil, with a like allowance from the Government, would be sufficient to pay the South. the teacher. The Government should furnish a graded system of uniform textbooks, with the necessary maps, globes, charts, blackboards, etc. An American 61.65, a righteous demand. to the Senate, and passed May 16, but the teacher should be put in charge of each very next day Senator Hoar took advan- Municipio, as Superintendent of Instruction. He should instruct and oversee the tected, and why say fraternal union with teachers, and be paid a good salary by the Government.

Third, there should be a decided effort to improve the people's agricultural Civil Service. This committee accepted were in use long before Christ, and do not in the Northern schools as truth. from an epidemic, and their cocoa industry from a blight, which a scientific study would remedy, as it has similar troubles in this country.

Fourth, there should be cailroads built. There is now only one short railroad, which does not reach the richest part of the island. No better investment of money could be found than in the construction of a railroad from Manila to Batangas, Co., Ga. which would run by easy grades through of "No quorum." They were appealed to a country very rich in sugar, copra, oranges, bananas, tobacco, coal and cop-

By these means the country will in a short time surpass Java in its peace and

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The Chinese situation continues to be than the United States has taken in good faith Russia's proposition to withdraw from Pe-King. In England and Germany land, on his vacation. This is clearly a away at such a critical time. None of Russia and Japan, seem to be really in earnest about bringing about a speedy been left to Great Britain no advance would have been made on Pe-King for weeks yet. It is reported that Great Britain and Germany have agreed to remain in Pe-King, no matter what the rest may should with her opportunities. The trouble

It will be noticed that our Government not from China.

The most significant thing was the following disputch from Gen. Chaffee, received last Monday:

"Takn (no date). "Adjutant-General, Washington:
"Two atternoon 4th. Evidence accumuates that diplomatic relations will not be resumed here for a long time. Russian Russian Legation leave very soon for Tein Tsin Appears to me certain Chinese Government will not return here while foreign army remains, and if this is true our Le gation can transact no busineses. My opinion Pekin is to be merely the camp of the foreign army pending settlement by Powers at other points.

"CHAFFEE."

Minister Wu has delivered to the State Department an Imperial edict conferring on Li Hung Chang absolute and unconditional authority to negotiate with the Powers for peace and for the settlement of questions growing out of the war. The THE consolidation of the country goes edict is dated on the last day of the seving those imperial functions which some tiful and interesting scenery.

THE CONDITION OF THE PHILIPPINES. of the Powers, netably Great Britain, The most sensible and practical state- have insisted belonged to him rather than nent of the actual condition of the Phil- to the Empress Dowager. The document comes from the pen of Maj. John H. issued, but it was transmitted through there, as the Imperial household has been

DECLINING BATE OF PENSION. More significant and unanswerable than any amount of protestation and argument as to the illiberal policy of the presrisdiction for May, 1900, I stated that not ent Commissioner of Pensions is the a hostile shot had been fired therein since steady decline in the average value of steady decline in the average value of each pension on the roll, and this, too, at a time when the increasing age and infirmities of the veterans and their widows require that their allowances should be increased, rather than diminished. Comthe pensions under the Act of June 27, \$115.12. Commissioner Lochren cut this down to \$109.55, an average reduction of nearly \$6 on each pensioner, or 50 cents of those six days, as long as the light last-He has a high opinion of the Tagals as a month. Commissioner Evans whittled a race, and thinks that under American it down still farther last year to \$108.28. This injunction was more binding than making a reduction of nearly \$8 from ever at seed time and harvest. It was his was no competing with that sure, regular, Commissioner Raum's figure, or about 66 duty to Him who gave him such a goodly heritage to plow deep and plant well, and flourish or waste of motion, which landed cents a month on each pensioner.

VETERANS IN THE PENSION BUREAU. If there is any Department in the Gov ernment that should overflow with veterothers, that the Presidential election will ans and their widows it is the Pension result in a change of policy, and the with Bureau. If there is any branch of the drawal of the Americans, is the most ad- public service which should be wholly adverse influence now feit, and more than ministered by men of long and honorable anything else prevents the people from service in the field, it is that Bureau. Yet settling down to the full enjoyment of the out of a total of 1,741 employees, there excellent conditions which obtain. They are only 525 who can by any stretch of would accept an act of Congress as final imagination be called veterans or vetersettlement of the question, and "would ans' widows. This includes men who then, either in joyful anticipation or in were at most only technically in the army down to adjust themselves to new condi- appointed under Cleveland run the Bu-

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I received the sample copy of your paper, prised to see the many falsehoods it con tained about the late war of the North

upon the South.
I wondered as I read as to why al nicipios," which answer somewhat roughly to our Counties, and these are subdivided hoods, and why she rebelled against the must pass under its mandate. But, let come what may, the South will remain The true principles of the Constitution of our fathers are brighter

today than in '61-'65. Our putriotism is only sleeping. We look for the day of its resurrection, and shall on that day make, as we did in Despite of all the hypocricy that some

of the people have presented to the North. we have been able to see that it was de out the sword, when both people know it to be a falsehood, and that it is a union by the sword? We are gro

We are growing with unutterable sound of the ali-killing taxes. We see our real estate slowly but surely being con

We of the South took the lying stigma at first as a joke, but it has become history Revelations. The with the North, as dark as the crime is, for the last time. North, as dark as the crime is.

is only for you to see, that w South do not tolerate falsehoods. Now, gentlemen, this is not to insult ou; it is only plain truth. Yours truly,— W. JENKINS, M. D., Dublin, Lauren

we of the

We have given the above precisely as received by us. It is eloquent of the real feeling which still animates a large portion of the Southern people. Comment is needless. Argument would be wasted on such a man as the writer. We have to respect his frankness in saving precisely what he and others like him feel.

THERE is a good deal of astonishment to find the census showing that Richmond, exceedingly puzzling. No other Nation Vn., has only gamed 3,662 population since 1880, when she had \$1,388 inhabitants There has been every reason why Richmend should have made a growth of from our acceptance has been regarded with 30 to 80 per cent., as have other cities 'painful surprise." A definite answer without a tithe of her advantages, instead from London is said to be delayed by the of a beggarly little 4 per cent. Few places absence of the Prime Minister in Switzer- in the United States have more natural advantages than Richmond. She is at the subterfuge. He has no business to be head of navigation on a great, deep river, is the center of a fine railway system gridthe Powers, except the United States, ironing three States, has coal and iron right at her doors, and unlimited waterpower. With all these she does not grow. settlement of affairs in China. If it had Baltimore and Atlanta are rapidly taking away from her trade as a distributing center of the South Atlantic seaboard which naturally belongs to her, and she is not developing her manufactures as she is that Richmond cannot forget that she was the capital of the late so-called only proposes to withdraw from Pe-King, Southern Confederacy, and she plays incessantly on that one string. She thinks that the South should for that reason buy all its goods from her, at high prices, rather than enjoy the better bargains offered by Baltimore and Atlanta, which she insists are "Yankeeized." Instead of hustling around to keep up with the procession, and make the most of her natural resources, she prefers to build monuments to Jeff Davis, get up Confederate demonstrations, and publish books lauding the "Lost Cause" and denouncing the "Abolition conquest of the South." She fatuously thinks this will win back to her the pre-eminence in trade and manufactures she enjoyed when everything north of the Potomac was "foreign territory." THE comrades who had the good for-

tune to go to Chicago over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and the Big Four were in luck. While some of the delegations, notably that from New York, were as much as eight hours behind and experienced many discomforts, those on the Chesapeake & Ohio went through on time and had all the pleasure of riding on most elegantly-appointed coaches, through beau-



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The Boys' First Days at Home.

Whatever Deacon Klegg did was done He carried on his farm work with the ame scrupulous exactness that he per formed his religious duties. In fact, it divided in his mind between his desire to was nearly as much of a sin in his mind; show off to the Deacon and a filial feeling to neglect his stock, waste the days of not to hurt his father by a demonstration sunshine which the Lord sent him, or be that he had lost the precedence he once missioner Raum left the average value of slothful in the tillage of that portion of enjoyed. The latter controlled, and he de the pensions under the Act of June 27, as to violate a part of the Decalog.

with his father, which would be enough of

injunction was more binding than making a reduction of nearly \$S from ever at seed time and harvest. It was his

bet I'll cut three stalks to your two, every "I know'd you'd cut yourself, the way ou was handling that whetstone," said

ing to my strength, and see the corn hump up into shocks."

that he could simply "walk away from to ladies seems," At the house the men luxuriated in his father in the corn-field, and he was divided in his mind between his desire to such a wash as Shorty declared was impossible south of the Ohio, and was in itself enough to make the difference between his father by a demonstration a showing to gratify the elder man, give him pride in his son, and yet not hurt his

Before they had gone a rod Si's ideas underwent a radical change. He was certainly strong and quick—possibly strong-er and quicker than his father. But there

Mr. S

WHY DON'T YOU SAY SOMETHING, MR. CORPORAL SHORTY?" SHE ASKED PETTISHLY.

after He had sent His rains and His sun- every time precisely where it should with

but death or an earthquake would be allowed to interrupt Deacon Klegg when carefully adjust the ties on the shocks be he was getting his crops in. When he was a younger man he had been a little touched by the Millerite excitement. One day while hard at work cutting corn, he was approached by a prophet of the "coming time," fully dressed in his "ascensior robes."

"Brother Klegg," he wailed, "why are you toiling for a morrow that'll never

come "How's that, Brother Myers?" asked Deacon Klegg, stopping to pull out from his shirt some Spanish needles, whose sharp points had reached his skin. "Tomorrows 've bin coming right along, stiddy and regler. What's going to hinder 'em keeping right on that way?'

"Everything. Everything pints to the fulness o' time and the end of all earthly The heavens declare it. Government. Not one thing did the South written on every leaf of the trees, and do that she did not have the right to do. all confirm the prophecies in the Book of Leave off at once use We have our eye fixed on the North, and less harvesting and garnering of the per-the North has her eye fixed on the South. ishing things of this earth, for the earth the North has her eye fixed on the South, ishing things of this earth, for the earth Now, I ask you to pardon pencil. This itself perishes. Hurry at once to your house, put on your robes of immortality, and kneel in prayer with your family, and await the awful summor

> think o' quitting now," an swered the Deacon, with a glance at the and drawing a whetstone from his pocket, to give his corn-knife a fresh edge "Sun's more'n two hours high yet. I'll have time to finish up this field before

> "Vain, senseless, perverted man. Eyes that will not see. Ears that will not hear. Verily it will be more tolerable in the Day of Judgment for them who turned a deaf car to Noah's call than for thee. What will thy Maker say to thee when thou turnest from Him to fill thy barns and

> "I expect," said the Deacon, a little impatiently, for he wanted to get back to work, "that He had just as much purpose is sending all this big crop o' corn this year as He had in anything else. He intended it to feed His creatures. If He comes to He intended night He is most likely to ask me if I put in a full day getting His corn in, and I'm going to be able to say yes."

> To this hard-headed, duty-doing man such an event as the arrival of his only son from the front and from the perils of prison was no reason whatever for inter-mitting the performance of the duty of the hour. If he had gone down to the front to see Si, and found him in line of battle, dazing away at the enemy, he would have taken up a musket and stepped to his son's "Are you well?" he asked, as he whet-

ted his corn slash and looked the boys "Never felt better," answered Si and

"Never felt better," answered Si and Shorty in chorus.

"Mother know you're here?"

"Yes; seen the girls at the depot. They've gone home to tell her."

"Set down, pap," continued Si, taking off his blouse and belt and rolling up his sleeves. "Set down there in the shade, and rest and talk to Shorts Girls and seed and rolling to Shorts Girls and seed and rest and talk to Shorts Girls and seed and rest and talk to Shorts Girls and seed and se and rest and talk to Shorty. Gi' me that corn-slash, and I'll spell you."

"No, indeed," said the elder gentleman "No, indeed," said the elder gentleman firmly. "I'm fresh as a morning glory. I'll cut my own row. I don't think you'll make a first-class hand at corn-cutting now. Toying with a musket has put you out of practice. But if you want to hack around a little, get Sammy's corn-slasher and go over there to the edge of the field. I don't want you maggling around here in the center, and making the field look as if the hogs had chawed the stalks off." "O, come off, now, pap," said Si. "I know that you're admitted to be the best corn-entter in the neighborhood, but I believe that I'm mighty near as good as you, and I'm going to show you by taking the next row to you and keeping purty near my, and find me a whetstone somewhere."
The Deacon looked doubtful at this statement, but was somewhat reassured by the skillful way in which Si handled whetstone, an the whetstone, and put an edge on the long piece of scythe-blade, which had been converted into a corn-slasher by fixing it on a handle.
"Count me in, too," said Shorty, pick-

ing up another corn-slasher, which he saw stuck into the end of a rail. "I never cut a stalk o' corn in my life, but I'll bet I can give you a rod's start, Si, and then beat you to the end."
"Shorty," admonished Si, "better lay

that down and not try. Corn cutting's a business that's got to be learned. You'll cut them big feet o' your'n off or slice your nose if you go foolin' around with "You just 'tend to your business and I'll

'tend to mine, Si Klegg," responded wideawake then?"
Shorty, vigorously whetting his slash. "I'll "Come," said the Deacon hastily

shine, and His earth had brought forth the increase it was still more an obligation to faithfully and gratefully garner His gifts.

The neighbors used to say that nothing the precisely where it should with the precise where it should be a precise where it should with the precise where it should be a precise w end of the field had time to go back and fore his son got through. Shorty was still back somewhere in the middle of his row, wildly slashing around in his endeavor to keep up. Some stalks he cut off even with the ground and some a yard high, produc-ing a ragged-looking field and a bundle of stalks that was hard to handle or shock.

"Purty hot work cutting corn, when you ain't used to it," said corn, 'specially said the Dea con, noticing Si's steaming face. "I hel-back a little to favor you on that account I'll go still slower next time." In taking the row back Si was able to

keep abreast of his father, but he felt hu-miliated by the belief that his father was "holding back." In his desperate effort to In his desperate effort t keep up Shorty slashed more wildly than ever, and as he started to tie shocks the Deacon quietly remarked:

places with change Shorty, and put him next to me. I can help him out. Then, agin, your life's more valuable than mine, and belongs to your country. I'm an old man, and ready to country. I'm an old man, and ready to die, which you ain't. If he should slice my throat in one o' them wild slashes o' his 'twouldn't be as great a loss as yours."
"Here, you fellers," said Maria's voice, scornfully, from over the fence. "Nice way to come to visit us, and spend your time cutting corn, without coming near us. Did you come clear up here just to work in a corn-field? Has pap vaccinated you with his idee that his purtiest thing in all the world is a corn-field. the world is a patch of ripe corn? That corn ain't worth more'n 75 cents a bush-

They were paying 90 at the depot last They were paying 30 at the depot last Saturday, Maria," said the Deacon.
"Well, I don't care," pouted Annabel, who was alongside of Maria, "75 or 90 cents a bushel don't make no difference. We're certainly worth more'n that.' Si was over the fence in an instant, and had hold of Annabel's hand. Shorty folowed, rather sheepishly, and stood silen

before Maria.
"O, go back to your corn-cutting." she said, with an assumption of hoydenish haughtiness. "I wouldn't disturb you for haughtiness. "I wouldn't disturb you for the world. Everyone to his taste, say I. Men that come clear from way down in Georgy to spend their time in a corn-field can just stay there, for all of me. Me and Annabel just started out to see what'd become of you. We thought that mebbe you'd forgot the way to the house, and got lost in the high weeds. But we see we hain't no attraction to compare cent corn, and will go back to the house. Mother's awful anxious to see you, though. Si. And you, too, Mr. Elliott."

Annabel was standing looking fondly at Si, and the hand that was disengaged was picking from his breast the burrs

"Don't pick 'em off, Annabel," cried Maria. "Let 'em stay. I hope they'll scratch his skin off. It'll serve him right for going among them instead o' coming She gave a slap with the pan-leaf fan she carried across Shorty's chest, which

sent the Spanish needles stinging deeply into his flesh. But he did not wince. That adorable woman could have broiled him on coals without extracting a niurmur. "Why don't you say something, Mr. Corporal Shorty?" she asked pettishly. "You don't seem a bit glad to see "Why, Miss Maria," Shorty mered, "how can you say so? Shorty stammered, I never

was so glad to see anybody as I am to"

And then stopped and got very red in the face, for fear that he was opening heart to the view of everyone. "Come, girls, let the boys alone," called out the Deacon. "Set down there in the shade, under that black walnut, while we cut another row around, and then we'll all go in. It's getting on toward 4 o'clock, when Sunday begins, and with Si's and Shorty's help I've cut a purty good day's work, so that I can knock off with a clear

"And sleep through the sermon tomor "Now, daughter," expostulated the father, "you know I never sleep through a sermon. I sometimes shut my eyes to rest 'em, for they're tired from the hot doze a little when Dr. Gibbon is giving his views on Free Will, for I know that they are all right, and agree with mine, and I needn't watch him, but as for really sleeping in church, I never done that in my life."

What makes mother so particular to take a box o' cloves along with her, give you whenever you begin to nod? "Yes," laughed Si, "and how about that

cockroach she handed you once to throw out o' the pew, and you thought it was a clove, and bit its head off? Was you

bet I'll cut three stalks to your two, every lick. Great Jehosephat, I've cut my finger nearly to the bone."

we're going to finish up this corn before 4 o'clock we must light in. We can't waste time talking foolishness." Shorty felt that more than the eyes of

ou was handling that whetstone," said the country were upon him when he re-il, as he bound up the injured finger. "A turned to the attack upon the corn—Maria Sl, as he bound up the injured finger. "A whetstone ain't neither a tack-hammer nor a curry-comb, as you seened to think. You want to use it just this way. But you'd better not try to cut corn. Just set there in the fence corner and watch pap and me."

"I told you, Si Klegg, to 'tend to your own business and I'd 'tend to mine," said Shorty, determinedly, brandishing his corn-slasher. "I'm going to show you that I can cut more corn than you can. Just you stand back and give me room according to my strength, and see the corn hump up into shocks."

turned to the attack upon the corn—Maria was looking at him. Under the stimulus of this he condescended to watch the cancon announced that the work was done, and that they would quit and go to the house.

Si and Annabel walked frankly hand-ing to go back to Andersonville and take his chances there, to have done the same with Maria. But he was happy enough to rorerly walk by her side, and mumble from time to time confused answers to

up into shocks."

In his youthful esteem of his own strength and dexterity, Si was confident that he could simply "walk away" from his father in the corn-field, and he was limited in the corn-field, and he was limited in the corn-field.

tween loyal men and rebels. There was an abundance of crystal pure water, generous-sized basins, soap that broke at once into a purifying foam, and great roller-towels fragrant of the meador where they had dried and bleached.

And the bountiful supper-table to which they sat down, laden with all the good things that Mother Klegg's deft hands could produce for the gratification of her son and his chum-such a supper-table as Si used to dream of at night in Ander onville, and fight against remembering in the day-time, lest it make his condition insupportable.

A hundredfold more gladdening to the hearts of the boys than aught else was clad in fresh, trim calico, their wealth of hair combed smoothly down over their cars, after the fashion of the day, and gathered in great coils behind, and their right faces wreathed in smiles. Annabel sented herself by Si, and Maria by Shorty. for a while Maria dropped her incessant tensing of the big-boned Corporal, and seemed only anxious that he should have enough of the best there was on the table. In the blessing which the Deacon asked upon the meal all his intense, unexpressed eeling welled forth. He could talk to ris God as to no one else, and he thanked riim, in homely, fervid words, for pre-serving his son and companions from the erils of battle and of prison, and bringing them safely home again. He besought the blessing of God upon the President of the United States, and upon the armies of the Union, and prayed for speedy restoration of peace, with the Union un-broken, the authority of the Government restored, and the augmentation and hap-iness of the entire country.

In the cool evening they sat out on the

broad porch and saw the full harvest moon rise in a flood of silver splendor, to light a landscape smiling with Autumn's rich content. Si sat between his mother and Annabel, each holding a hand in teary thankfulness at having him once more with them. They were whispering to-gether some dear little secret, which made Annabel's cheeks flame. Maria occasionally glanced at them with knowing look, as if she understood, and wanted to be with them to share it, but she sat loyally by Shorty, who seemed infinitely happy to be only where he could look on her and say nothing—to be the skirts brushing against him. thrilled by her

The Deacon was silently clearing his mind of worldly week-day thoughts, and to get into a proper frame for the holy

Amanda, sitting by him, her fingers busy with some fancy knitting, nudged him, pointed to Si, his mother and Annabel whispered in his ear, to which the Dea con responded indifferently.

"That's all right. Why not? It's to be. Sooner the better. Annabel can come and live with us then," and relapsed into his Sunday meditations.

Around the house crickets chirped merrily, cicadas sprung their noisy rattles, night-birds called, and there was a rustle among the chickens settling down on their perches. In the fields horses lazily cropped the rich grass, the cattle lay luxuriously chewing the cud, and fat pigs grunted

softly. Everywhere was fatness, abundance, sleek satisfaction, peace and serenity be

ond expression. It was the same when they walked to church the next morning, in the serene tillness of the bright Sabbath. No earthworks frowned anywher nouthed cannon grinned, no teamster ursed his laboring mules, no bugles called rom camp to camp, no regiments swept by, no spiteful crack of nicket-firing in he distant woods. All the sights and sounds were as far away as

if in another world.
"Say, Si," called out Shorty, "do you believe there's a war, or a disturbance of the peace, or a ruction of any kind going on anywhere? When the minister was giving his cus-

tomary announcements be said: "A marriage will be celebrated next Saturday evening, at the house of Mrs. Autherine Bayley, between Josiah Klegg, ir., and Annabel Bayley. If anyone knows just cause or impediment why these two should not be joined together in holy matrimony, let them make it known now or then, or forever after hold their peace. All friends of the families and members of this congregation are invited to at

(To be continued.)

THERE is a great deal of diversity in the spelling of Chinese names, due to the fact that each traveler and writer represents the Chinese sounds by the alphabet of his own country. As the French were the first and most voluminous writers on China most of the names are affected by the French spelling. Thus, the Chinese pronounce the name of their "Northern Capital"-Pa-King, with the "a" long, as in "fate." This is the sound of the French "e." In French the final "n," following a vowel, is pronounced with a nasal twang, almost as if it were "ng." Therefore, when the French spelled the word they meant to give the sound as we would represent by "Pay-King." As in French, the "i" is pronounced like our long "e," when they write the name of the Province Pi-Chi-Li, they mean that it shall be sounded as if written "Pee-Chee-Lee." It is so with all the names. The accent is on the final syllable, and when that ends in "n," it should be pronounced as "ng." The Standard Dictionary, Webster's International and the Century Atlas give the spelling "Peking."

PERSONAL.

Rev. Lorenzo Waugh, the oldest Methodist minister in the world, died suddenly in the railroad depot at Williams, Cal., Sept. 7, just after alighting from a train. He was born in Pocahontas County, W. Va., in 1808, and entered the ministry 68 years ago. He went to California in 1852, and soon after was presented by Gen. Vallejo with a half section of land, on which he made his home. He was known throughout the State as "Father"

Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Clapp, 21st U. S., has been placed on the retired list on ac-count of age. Col. Clapp is a native of Ohio, and entered the army at the out-break of the rebellion as a private in the 71st N. Y., and afterward became Second Lieutenant of the 42d Ohio. He was twice brevetted in the volunteer army for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

Colorado politicians say that Senator Wolcott is sure of re-election.

Another volunteer rises. Gen. Chaffee has recommended that Col. Daggett, 14th U. S., be promoted to Brigadier-General. Col. Daggett entered the service in 1861 and was mustered out as Major of the "if